

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment No. 2 to SHAEF, Military Government Technical Manual for Labor Officers — Covering Wages, Hours and Labor	1 November 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Amendment (Functional Channels for Military Government) to Directive, "Organization of Military Government", dated 26 September 1945	10 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment (Documentation of Non-German Nationals Leaving Germany for Repatriation) to Letter (5 November 1945) AG 322.01, GEC-AGO, "Identification and Documentation of Foreigners in Germany", and Supreme Headquarters A. E. F. Administration Memorandum No. 47 (Revised 6 April 1945)	15 November 1945 (file GE-383.7-4 [General])
Review of Cases of Detention by Security Review Boards	15 November 1945 (file AG 013.3 GEC-AGO)
Determination and Reporting of Nationalities	16 November 1945 (file GEC 383.7 [General])



Military Government Reorganizes

The October 5th Directive on the Reorganization of Military Government caused, initially, a wave of apprehension both among Military Government detachments and German officials. The general reaction was that the sweeping withdrawal of Military Government functional responsibility for administration at lower levels would be premature.

More careful analysis has largely dissipated this apprehension. In this issue, The BULLETIN publishes reactions from three types of detachments: A Landkreis in Oberbayern, the Stadtkreis Munich, and a Stadtkreis-Landkreis detachment in Ober- and Mittelfranken. These illustrate clearly that, at those levels, Military Government is prepared to relinquish functional control, and in many cases has already successfully done so.

"Withdrawal" is a misleading word. Many detachments have interpreted "reorganization" in terms of "withdrawal." The purpose of the reorganization of Military Government is not to withdraw — far from it. Occupation continues in force, and it is the intention of the Occupation Authority carefully to keep in touch with the German life for some time to come. The intention of the plan for reorganizing Military Government is rather to shift the burden for the responsibility for administration of government to the German authorities, who must be forced to face their

Reactions from three types of detachments illustrate that M. G. either already has or is prepared to relinquish functional control in accordance with the October 5th Directive.

own people, not as pawns of an alien nation, but as responsible officials.

The trends of initial reaction by both Military Government in the field and the German officials, who had relied on Allied authority for support, are worthy of note. Military Government personnel initially viewed the projected reorganization with alarm for many reasons, most of them understandable, even if not admissible. This is due in the main to the fact that field personnel feel like people who have succeeded in bringing a semblance of life and competence to an almost completely disrupted being, and quite naturally, they fear that the withdrawal of the oxygen tent will be hazardous for the victim. Further reflection and experiment has shown that both the oxygen tent operator and the patient would progress more rapidly if the latter were made to rely on his own resources.

The German officials reacted rather differently from Military Government. An element, for example, has wished to be carried along by Military Government operations, because it could pin the blame for the desperate conditions following the war on the Occupation

Authority. Announcement of the Directive brought sudden and salutary signs of vigor from the weaker of these.

Many officials appointed by Military Government have made enemies in the course of implementing Allied directives. Without the support of Military Government, they have feared that they could not survive. Provision is made in the Directive for retention of a sufficient element of Military Government at all levels where Military Government is now operating in

anticipation of just such a contingency.

It must be emphasized that these articles do not necessarily reflect the actual method by which the Reorganization of Military Government is to be carried out. They are not to be interpreted as expressions of established policy. The Regional detachments have just submitted to USFET plans for the implementation of the Directive; these plans, as finally worked out, will be the key to the reorganization and will be analyzed in detail in a later issue of this publication.

Delay Won't Help

Detachments G-232 took over two Bavarian Kreise early in May. In only one of these had there been any formal Military Government control before our arrival; in the other, Military Government had been represented by the CPs of seven different tactical units, one of which had posted Military Government laws and ordinances. It is a proof, incidentally, of the extraordinarily effective and practical conception of these laws and ordinances that the situation did not become hopelessly entangled in spite of the conflicting orders issued by successive units, whose primary interest might best be defined as "procurement".

NOT BEER AND SKITTLES

This observation is not meant to imply that all was clear sailing in the early days of this detachment's operation. While the directives from higher headquarters were clear enough to guide any fairly intelligent Military Government Officer towards setting up an acceptable civilian administration

The Directive was needed to force many Military Government officers to relinquish functional control says a Military Government officer of long field experience, now in Detachment G-232, LK Miesbach.

and making it responsible for government, there were many reasons why this, the first mission of Military Government, could not be accomplished initially.

The first reason is that at that time each Kreis was a cross-road for shifting tactical units. Each new unit arriving gave new orders, many of these contradictory. The local Landräte and Bürgermeister came and went according to the prejudices of the tactical commanders, and they could not and would not take responsibility, having no set policy to follow. The personnel of this detachment were so reduced that from the outset we were forced to try to place responsibility on

local officials. In our particular case, we had no real conflict with any of the tactical commanders, but this was accomplished at the expense of devoting 75 per cent of our time and effort to finding new billets and office space, recreational equipment and "Schnapps" for each new unit; and it was practically impossible, initially, to persuade tactical commanders to deal through us rather than directly with local officials. Every new unit brought changes, if not in the over-all policy, at least in its immediate application. We were, for instance, required entirely to change regulations governing registration and passes four times in three weeks, according to the wishes of tactical commanders. Each time it meant that people authorized to circulate by a previous system went to jail (the Landrat went twice!), and that all essential people had to be re-issued passes and papers. It was quite impossible to install any feeling of confidence and responsibility in officials under this system.

The second reason why this Detachment had difficulty initially in establishing a sufficiently strong and acceptable civil government was that during the early phases CIC teams were so concentrated on regular CIC targets that they were not able to assist in "vetting" officials. Furthermore, the master black list was not received at this level until October. This meant that denazification could be accomplished only on the basis of Fragebogen submitted. (Many officials who remained clear on the Fragebogen had to be removed because of information obtained later from CIC or black lists.) In the beginning, too, Military Government officers were forced to depend more on the knowledge and experience of local officials than at a later date when they had learned the intricacies of German administration and the details peculiar

to their area. All of these factors combined to keep men, eventually unacceptable, in office. The bulk of denazification has thus been accomplished in the last two months.

PROBLEMS IN REORGANIZATION

Probably the chief reason why Military Government at the Kreis level felt apprehensive when the October 5th Directive was first published was that the emphasis on transferring responsibility for functional activities was announced just at the same time that denazification was making its heaviest inroads into German personnel who had previously been considered politically acceptable.

It has not been easy for the Germans to take over. The present Landrat is a willing man; but because he is an anti-nazi, he has been a long time away from public administration. He has been handed a tremendous job and must accomplish it with new and often inefficient personnel. The volume of reports required from this detachment by higher headquarters is nothing in comparison with that required from the Landrat by his higher officials. One of the chief difficulties in finding suitable personnel in the area is due to the fact that from the lowest to the highest level every Bavarian is opposed to seeing anyone not Bavarian-born in any kind of a job. They definitely prefer an inefficient or nazified Bavarian to a competent and politically clean Saxon or Rhinelander.

It is difficult, too, to persuade the population to go to, or through, the civil administration. The volume of work is such in the Landrat's office that the ordinary citizen can get to see an officer of a Military Government detachment more easily than a Kreis official. Again, these officials who adhere to our policies are blamed by

the population for the measures we take which do not meet with their approval. Officials know this and tend to accomplish their jobs insofar as they feel themselves backed by Military Government and are aware of active supervision. They do not feel strongly supported by the population. One Landrat is convinced that elections would remove 95 per cent of the public officials installed under Military Government. It seems certain that if Bavarians have the vote they will remove every non-Bavarian in the Eastern Military District.

Faced with these facts, the first reaction to the October 5th directive is that it came too early. The typical conservative Catholic Bavarian says that either the old powers of nazism, insufficiently repressed, will gain power again, or that Communism will dominate. The typical Military Government officer, aware of his present responsibility, believes that he has worked for nothing, that now, on the edge of order, the situation will fall into pure chaos without him.

RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED

This is not true. In the majority of cases, detachments still carry too much direct responsibility and executive power, and the local officials depend on this. Time alone would not improve this situation. The directive has brought home to Military Government personnel and civilian officials that the essential aim of American Occupation is not to keep military personnel in government positions for a generation but to set up a framework of Germans, who under supervision may work out their destiny. The usual Military Government officer's paternal attitude to his Kreis and Kreis officials is not far removed from a benevolent authoritarianism.

If one or two officers are to be left

"By 15 December 1945, Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk Military Government detachments will insure that German civil government communication channels are operating and all functional control, as distinguished from policy control, of civil government will be handled through normal German civil channels." Para. 2c of the Directive.

in place as a token authority and a symbol of supervision, they will be compelled by the force of circumstance to be that only, and local officials will, by the same token, have to assume real responsibility.

In this Landkreis, two officers can suffice to carry through. In the last month, this Detachment concentrated on the organization of a civilian staff within its own office — personnel trained in each department of Military Government by the officers heading those branches, who can assist in compiling reports and act as responsible liaison with local officials. This staff tends to be non-political, and its only authority is in the Military Government officer for whom it works. It forms a good instrument for transmission of authority and should prove an enormous help in the accomplishment of daily details.

After the receipt of the directive, an experiment was made. For one week no civilian other than Kreis or Gemeinde officials were admitted to see any officer of this Detachment. It was an incredible relief to Detachment personnel and proved that, forced to it, the population would go through correct civilian channels.

What remains of Military Government at this level will be confronted with two major problems: Property control and liaison between tactical troops and the Germans. The

"The Military Government Liaison and Security Officers will normally consist of two officers plus necessary administrative personnel, per Landkreis and/or Stadtkreis, and elsewhere as needed . . ." para 2e of the Directive.

number of accounts blocked, and properties taken into control, is staggering, and the necessity remains for continuous clarification of Military Government directives for the benefit of tactical troops. Some special arrangements can probably be devised to meet these problems within the limits, flexible as they are, of the October 5th directive.

The Military Government officer at Kreis level is concerned with a comprehensive unit of Germany and is in daily contact with representatives of every class, profession, and type of the small element for which he is responsible to his superiors. He may now believe he is not being allowed to complete his part in a job so magnificently begun by the tactical units. Whether he is justified or not in his point of view remains to be seen. All of Military Government is new — "as new as radar", to quote General Eisenhower — and as we who have gone along with it from the days in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Shrivenham, and Northwest Europe know well, we only discover our weapons in this new kind of war as we fight it.

Change Viewed With Optimism

by Major David R. Blossom, F. A.

Detachment F-213

No difficulty is anticipated in connection with the change from participation to control, as such a change was made by this detachment months ago.

In this detachment, functional officers do not participate directly in local government, nor do they ordinarily exercise functional control in the sense of prescribing the methods to be used in accomplishing results. These functional officers as a rule exercise general policy control only, which, briefly, consists of: Correcting any tendency on the part of civilian officials to evade denazification instructions, discriminate against Allied Nations' nationals or otherwise obstruct any policy or order of Military Government; and acting as intermediary between U. S. Army personnel and civilian authorities, as required by directives.

A Stadtkreis Detachment foresees no difficulties in implementing the Reorganization Directive.

No difficulty is anticipated in connection with complying with the reorganization order as to retaining only such officers whose duties are not paralleled in the German government, provided it is recognized that this would involve the continuation of about 90 per cent of the activities of this detachment.

One reason why it is believed necessary to continue 90 per cent of these activities is that the reorganization order contemplates continuance of general policy control (i. e. correcting tendencies to evade Military Government policies and acting as inter-

Only officers who are performing duties peculiar to Military Government and whose duties are not paralleled in the German government will be retained." Para 2a of the Directive.

mediary). No officer now exercising general policy control (which has been the chief function of this detachment for some time now) can be considered one whose duties are completely paralleled in the German government. Not every official in the German government is anxious to correct tendencies to evade Military Government policies, and none of them is capable of serving as intermediaries.

TURNOVER ALMOST COMPLETE

The Germans already have taken over the work. This was accomplished by the Director advising the Oberbürgermeister that the latter would assume responsibility for governing the city, with functional officers exercising general policy control and serving as intermediaries between U. S. troops and civilian officials. For example, they have assumed the following duties under general policy supervision of the respective functional officers of this office:

Civil Administration — All duties.

Public Safety — All police and fire duties except those reserved to the Provost Marshal.

Legal and Prisons — All duties except military court prosecutions.

Finance and Property Control — All duties except matters which by directive require personal handling by property control officer.

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives — All duties except property control functions with respect to looted or Allied Nations' property.

Public Health — All duties.

Displaced Persons — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army or UNRRA.

Public Welfare — All duties.

Economics — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army Production Control authorities.

Public Utilities and Public Works — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army Engineers.

Transportation — All duties.

Communications — All duties.

Education and Religion — All duties.

Public Relations — All duties except those reserved by the District Information Service Control Command.

WORK NOT PARALLELED

Functions not paralleled in the German government are Military Courts, Fragebogen processing and Property Control. Military Courts of this Detachment hear from 500 to 800 cases a week. While this number can reasonably be expected to be reduced about 75 per cent (if 16,000 displaced persons now in Munich are removed, and if the minor public safety offenses are entirely handled by German courts, as has been for some time authorized), a time when these courts will not be required cannot be foreseen now. Fragebogen processing requires the time of about a dozen officers and men. The end of this requirement cannot now be seen, as there will be returning prisoners of war, returning evacuees, etc., seeking governmental and other important positions for years to come. Property control would seem to require the attention of at least one officer indefinitely.

As this is the largest city in the Zone, containing the Regional capital and Military District Headquarters, it requires more personnel for this office than any other Stadtkreis. To which detachment this personnel is assigned is largely immaterial.

"Within 30 days after the completion of the last election in its area (not later than . . . 30 June 1946 in Stadtkreis) each . . . Stadtkreis . . . detachment [will be withdrawn]." para. 2e of the Directive.

With the withdrawal of the Landkreis detachments, it is anticipated that many persons, who formerly went to other local detachments, will come to this detachment for information. This will impose an additional daily burden of interviewing numerous persons who have no other Military Government detachment to go to for making denunciations, securing help in connection with marriages of United Nations' nationals, complaining of discriminations, etc.

Lest it be concluded that no officer is needed as an intermediary and that occupation troops can always successfully deal directly with civilians, some typical instances of such direct dealings are cited:

(1) French liaison officer gives direct orders to a German civilian jailer

to release a prisoner arrested by U. S. military police.

(2) Military personnel seize building materials duly allocated for the preservation of a church classified by higher authority as an artistic and historic monument.

Such misunderstandings can be quickly adjusted if the civilian official is able to reach a local Military Government officer quickly. For thus civilian officials may settle their problems with those who know the Zone Commander's desire to strengthen the German self-government and to prevent interference directly with its operation.

When it appeared in the press that Military Government personnel at lower levels would be withdrawn, civilian officials were greatly concerned and considered the withdrawal premature. Civilian employees of Military Government feared they would lose their positions on November 5th. This Detachment has tried to correct the erroneous impression among the civilians that a precipitate withdrawal is imminent.

Why The Directive Will Work

by 2nd Lt. Ernest A. Giroux, AUS

Detachment G-227, SK-LK Hof

The Directive on the Reorganization of Military Government is needed in Stadt and Landkreis Hof. The first steps under the projected new system may be faltering, but in the long run a considerable improvement in carrying out the mission of Military Government will result. To understand why it is needed, it might be well to examine the area and the people with whom Military Government Detach-

In a concise analysis of background and problems, Stadt and Landkreis Hof are revealed as typical political divisions in the U. S. Zone.

ment G-227 has had to deal for the past several months.

The City. . . . Hof is situated in the northeastern corner of Bavaria, bord-

ering the Russian Zone of Occupation and the Czechoslovak frontier. The city of Hof, which lies roughly in the center of the Landkreis, was before the occupation an important stop on the direct Berlin-Munich railroad. It is strictly a manufacturing city, its predominant industry comprising cotton and flax spinning and weaving mills (450,000 spindles, 4,000 looms). The present population of the city, which was 45,000 before the war, has been estimated at anywhere from 70,000 to 100,000. This great increase is the result of the vast influx of refugees who have poured in from all over the U. S. Zone, and, finding the Russian border closed for long periods, have stayed here. At present a refugee is given a food card valid for three days and then must move on. Fortunately, the Russian border was reopened towards the end of October, after being closed for months, and the pressure is expected to be eased partially.

The city was burned to the ground in the 1830s and rebuilt during a period of architectural bastardy. Not by any stretch of the imagination could it be called attractive. The fact that none of the buildings have been repainted during the war accentuates its drab appearance. There has been slight bomb damage in Hof, mostly concentrated around the railway station. Necessary repairs have been under way for some time.

The Country The Landkreis, which consists of 40 communities, is in direct contrast to the city. It is entirely agricultural, with rolling hills, small farms, and well cared-for forests. The population has increased from 22,000 to 35,000, but the increase is more easily absorbed in the small villages than in the city, particularly from the standpoint of food supply. There are only two towns of

any size in the Landkreis, Schwarzenbach (5,700) and Oberkötzau (4,600), neither of them remarkable in any way. It might be mentioned, however, that an important cotton printing firm, now closed, is located in Oberkötzau. Beautiful hand work in linens is done by the women of the little villages and the finished products sold through the firms in the city. There are some porcelain factories in the area, but they are not as famous as the firm of Selb, located in a neighboring Kreis. The country people are typical Bavarian farmers, hard-working and hard-headed, little interested in politics. They believe in Bavaria for the Bavarians and are annoyed by refugees and all other foreigners. For them, the war itself was a particular annoyance and intrusion.

The problems of Hof reflect Military Government's headaches throughout the Zone.

Displaced Persons . . . In Hof, displaced persons are quartered in a Wehrmacht Kaserne, a permanent post of the German army which consists of a number of stucco buildings, well constructed and insulated, having adequate sanitary, recreational, educational and hospital facilities. The displaced persons population has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,700 for the past few months. Shortly after V-E Day, some 5,000 persons were temporarily housed in these quarters. The local tactical unit took the initiative in setting up a co-ordinated program for re-habilitating the displaced persons, which was carried out in conjunction with UNRRA, Military Government, and the local civil authorities. A full supply of wood, adequate for the winter, was hauled to the Kaserne grounds, broken windows were re-

placed, and considerable painting was done. A general clean-up was also completed.

Wood-cutting... The wood-cutting and hauling program for the city of Hof is now about 50 per cent complete, with many factors causing delay in completing it. During the latter part of June, local civil authorities were warned that coal for civilian use would not be available this winter; but the warning failed to result in any action on the part of the Germans. Coal was available in a number of districts less than 100 miles distant, and the fact that coal could not be brought to Hof was not believed. Members of the clergy were advised to warn their parishioners of the true situation and to urge them to take steps to save themselves.

It was not until late summer that the civil authorities were under way in an organized effort to bring in wood. Sufficient labor was available, but transport was lacking. Twenty-five trucks were brought in from Ansbach by Military Government, but the civil authorities were unable to provide the necessary fuel. On Third Army orders, tactical troops made gasoline available. Axes and saws were also lacking, and there was much delay in obtaining release of equipment, former Wehrmacht property, which was stored only a few miles from the city. On October 22nd, the equipment was finally released, and the program has speeded up since that date.

"SIBERIA OF BAVARIA"

Winter... The people of Hof are facing a difficult winter. Winter in this area (called the "Siberia of Bavaria") is always long and severe. Despite the results of the wood-cutting

program, there will be little space heating. The food supply currently available is insufficient to provide strong bodily resistance against cold and disease. The best that Military Government and the local food officials hope for, and are striving to accomplish, is that there will continue to be enough food to sustain life. Rationing controls are strict, and a constant vigil against the black market is maintained. The churches are making every effort through relief campaigns to implement aid to the thousands of refugees in the city, who are of necessity living in overcrowded, disagreeable conditions. Grim as is the prospect for the winter, it is recognized that conditions in Hof are better than in other areas. Most of the basic necessities for life are available.

Typical of the whole Zone are Hof's politically listless people and their inexperienced and denazified administration.

Political listlessness.... A factor worthy of consideration is the psychological condition of the people. There has never been a sign of organized resistance to the occupation in this area, and negligible evidence of individual resistance or desire for revenge. Most people are too concerned in their own struggle for physical and economic survival to think about the broad aspects of defeat and humiliation. Too, those who are sincere and intelligent are undergoing a severe period of spiritual transition. A rigid structure of twelve years' standing has collapsed, and many illusions have fallen with it. Some have found the solution to their problems in suicide, and others have continued to attempt to fill the void of doubt and confusion.

Denazification has resulted in a highly inefficient administrative structure in Hof. The Landrat has proved to be a poor public official. He spent twelve years in Dachau, and now is much more interested in rich living than he is in Landkreis affairs. The Landratsamt has been swept clean, and the politically pure employees who are left are very inexperienced and ineffectual. The Bürgermeister of practically all the 40 towns in the Landkreis have been replaced. It is very difficult to find a good replacement for Bürgermeister in a rural community, or even to find a man who wants the position. The Oberbürgermeister of Hof is intelligent but a weak administrator and is propped up considerably by his adjutant, a young man recently released from an internment camp in Canada. The Bürgermeister for the Stadt is aggressive and honest, but not particularly well educated or polished, an important factor in Germany. The members of the Stadtrat, which is composed of two Communists, two Social Democrats, two Bayerische Volkspartei men and two Democrats, have had little municipal experience and are just beginning to operate smoothly as a group.

Unfortunately, no other candidates of proved anti-nazi background have appeared, in spite of a diligent search for men who are both politically clean and able administrators.

The fact that the Church does not play an important part in Hof's politics makes it more typical of the western part of the U. S. Zone.

Hof is Lutheran, and the Catholic party has not played an important part in the political life of the area. Before the advent of the NSDAP, the Social

Democratic Party held the upper hand and there are many who believe that it would again, should a free election be held at this time.

It is the Communist Party, however, better known in the city as the Anti-Fascist League, which has employed the most aggressive tactics in the city. Some believe that many former nazis are seeking refuge in the Party, hoping to ride back into power under a different banner. It must be remembered that the denazification program is loosely uniting a large group of able men in a common cause, and they may, in the course of time, make political capital out of the very fact that they were removed from office by Military Government.

It must also not be forgotten that officials appointed by Military Government, who are by and large well-meaning and hard-working but not experienced public officials, may in time be blamed by the German people for the bad conditions of the post-war period, just as the democratic government of Germany bore a certain guilt in the eyes of the German people for the signing of the Versailles Treaty after World War I.

RELEASE OF FUNCTIONAL CONTROL

During October each officer of this detachment has been gradually transferring as much work and responsibility as possible to the German officials whom he supervises. More and more reports are being made through civilian channels, thus relieving Military Government to a certain extent of the almost overwhelming job of submitting accurately the flood of reports required. The task of Military Government, in the true sense of the term, has seemed often to be an almost insurmountable problem.

The city of Hof would not be in a strong administrative position if Mili-

tary Government should pull out completely and suddenly. This is not the intention of the Directive. The only way that this detachment can see of encouraging the inexperienced and relatively unaggressive administration for both the Stadt and the Landkreis is to retire from all functional responsibility.

It must be made clear to the civilian officials that the only functions of Military Government are to watch the local situation, serve as liaison between the Germans and tactical units, and ensure that Military Government laws are being obeyed.

The emergency measures which require functional operations in the German government at Landkreis level during the summer and fall have developed sufficiently for the Germans to assume full responsibility for their operation. No more than a symbol of the authority of the Military Governor of the U. S. Zone is required to be present in the Kreis, and it must be supervisory only in the eyes of the officials. It must not detract from the authority of the officials in the eyes of the people at large by appearing to have any functional responsibility for government.

Brevities

Authority to arm regularly organized displaced persons police at assembly centers, when deemed advisable by commanders of occupational forces, was granted in a recent USFET cable. It was stipulated that such arms will be subject to the same conditions and limitations as to numbers and rounds of ammunition as apply to German police.

* *

Authority for the reopening of schools, other than universities and

institutions of equivalent rank, may be delegated to the Education and Religious Affairs Office of Military Government detachments at Land level, according to a recent USFET announcement.

* *

The meeting of Military Government public welfare officers, scheduled for USFET Headquarters November 30th and December 1st, has been postponed until Friday and Saturday, December 7th and 8th.

Affiliated Nazi Organizations

Beginning with this issue, a series of summaries on the affiliated organizations of the NSDAP will appear in *The BULLETIN*. These articles are intended to clarify the relationship between the affiliated organizations and the NSDAP, and will discuss the relative importance of the various organizations and their officials in relation to the Nazi movement and program. The information contained in this article and those to follow should be of assistance to Special Branch and other Military Government officers in determining the status of those Germans who were members or officials of such affiliated organizations.

The NSV

(Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt)

By a decree of May 3rd 1935 the NSV, an affiliated organization of the NSDAP, was designated as the only welfare organization authorized for the Reich. Its offices were established at all levels of government, from Reich to Kreis, and consisted of five main sections: Organization; Recruiting and Training; Finance Administration; Welfare and Youth Aid; and Public Health. At the Ort level the NSV office did not maintain a public health section, while at the Zelle and Block levels all NSV functions were embodied in the NSV Zellenwarter and NSV Blockwarter respectively.

Denazification

Distribution of Special Branch

Special Branch Findings	Total
Non-employment Mandatory	141,0
Employment Discretionary: Adverse Recommendation	48,9
Employment Discretionary: No Adverse Recommendation	134,8
No Evidence of Nazi Activity	314,0
Evidence of Anti-Nazi Activity	4,1
Totals	643,0

An examination of these tables reveals the outstanding problem in the U. S. Zone. More than 900,000 Fragebogen have been submitted, representing 90 percent of the estimated civil population in the U. S. Zone. Of this

It is equally evident, however, that the thorough denazification of the 277,000 Fragebogen that still remained to be processed on November 10 has not been done. If not a single additional Fragebogen was received by November 10, it would take approximately six weeks to complete. Yet during the four-week period from October 10 to November 10, approximately six weeks' worth of Fragebogen were still pouring in. Although Special Branches in both Great Britain and the U. S. Zone disposed of more Fragebogen than they received the week of November 10, the same period exceeded the number processed by more than 10 percent.

The reports indicate that Special Branches are processing a large number of Fragebogen, returning them. In this connection Special Branches reported that many officers who have not yet returned them with reports as to whether they are or are not. Of the 75,000, more than 12,000 represent mandatory-removal cases and the remainder are discretionary.

Military Government officers in some detachments have not been following U. S. directives. An examination of the denazification reports tends to confirm a dangerous assumption on the part of persons so misinformed, that the responsibility for planning future operations of Military Government rests by a sincere but misplaced fear of a resultant decrease in efficiency. Such cases have decreased considerably, and conform with U. S. policy and directives.

From the above tables it can be seen that the Special Branches are doing well. While the success of denazification rests upon him to a large degree, the assistance of the functional Military Government officers is required if the United States war aim of making certain that a new world is to be achieved.

Trend in Receipt and Disposition

Period (1945)	Total U. S. Zone			Re- ceived
	Re- ceived	Disposed of	Carried Forward	
Week Ending Oct. 13	68,611	54,579	223,714	33,762
Week Ending Oct. 20	59,528	48,496	218,292	34,815
Week Ending Oct. 27	73,507	58,569	243,471	37,165
Week Ending Nov. 3	47,024	49,375	273,088*	27,030
Week Ending Nov. 10	57,595	53,565	277,118	36,850
Cumulative to Nov. 10	920,073	642,955	277,118	509,888
% of Total Received	100	70	30	100

*Revised.

Unfinished Business

By Regions and Totals to Date

one	Bayern		Württemberg and North Baden		Great Hessen (Including Bremen)	
2%	87,716	24%	26,572	19%	26,782	20%
7%	26,027	7%	13,035	9%	9,867	7%
1%	79,595	21%	30,461	22%	24,842	19%
9%	176,837	47%	67,175	49%	70,012	53%
1%	2,241	1%	659	1%	1,234	1%
0%	372,416	100%	137,902	100%	132,737	100%

made in investigations connected with the denazification program in to Military Government, equivalent to slightly more than six per Special Branches have disposed of and processed more than 640,000. ected by U. S. policy and directives is far from finished. A study of 10th calls attention to the enormous job that still remains to be hment, the backlog remaining to be processed would still require tarting October 13th, an average of 61,000 Fragebogen was received ending November 10th, revealed that an additional 57,000 Fragebogen nd North Württemberg—Baden reported that the number of Frage- 10th, in Bavaria the number of Fragebogen received during the

sheets faster than functional officers are taking action on them and han 75,000 action sheets outstanding in the hands of functional rnot the persons involved have been retained or removed. Of these 6,000 discretionary cases with adverse recommendations.

ately reported the retention of nazis whose removal is required under how up such discrepancies. Such misleading reports serve to create a larly those both here and in the United States who have the Many of the officers guilty of such subterfuge have been motivated ation attendant upon the removal of Germans whose non-employment action has been and will continue to be taken to insure compliance

er is carrying a gigantic load in the Military Government program. he cannot hope to accomplish this mission without the full support ombined, energetic effort of all Military Government officers is nd militarism will never again threaten the peace and safety of the

agebogen by Regions and by Weeks

n	Wurtemberg and North Baden				Great Hessen (Including Bremen)		
	Carried Forward	Re-ceived	Disposed of	Carried Forward	Re-ceived	Dis-posed of	Carried Forw.
0	96,831	23,898	20,097	57,601	10,951	10,502	69,282
2	101,743	19,296	11,967	59,240	5,417	12,777	57,309
1	113,590	16,469	16,341	55,802	19,873	13,487	74,079
8	126,619*	7,600	10,344	66,473*	12,394	13,913	79,996*
7	137,572	9,080	11,323	64,230	11,665	16,345	75,316
6	137,572	202,132	137,902	64,230	208,053	132,737	75,316
	27	100	68	32	100	64	36

RELATIONSHIP TO THE NSDAP

The various organizational levels of the NSV were established in exact conformity with those of the NSDAP. Moreover, at each level of government the head of the NSDAP Office of Public Welfare (das Hauptamt für Volkswohlfahrt), also held the corresponding title and position in the NSV. Thus the Reichsamtsleiter of the party office also held the title and office of Reichswalter der NSV; the Gauamtsleiter, Gauwalter der NSV; the Kreisamtsleiter, Kreiswalter der NSV, while the Ortsgruppenamtsleiter of the NSDAP Office of Public Welfare also served as Ortswalter der NSV. At the levels of Zelle and Block, however, no comparable party organization existed.

Each NSV leader at the various levels was not only responsible directly to the NSV leader above him, but also was subject to disciplinary action by the NSDAP leader at his particular level (e. g. the NSV Kreiswalter was subject to disciplinary action by the party Kreisleiter, the NSV Zellenwalter to the party Zellenleiter, etc.) In addition by a decree of 29 March 1935, the NSV, as an affiliated organization, was made subject to the financial supervision of the NSDAP Treasurer.

THE NSV ZELLENWALTER

While all officers of the NSV, from Reichswalter to Ortswalter inclusive, were of necessity members of the NSDAP, the criteria for choosing a NSV Zellenwalter were somewhat more elastic. According to the "Organization Book

(Continued Page 18)

of the NSDAP", the NSV Zellenwalter should be a member of the party. However, in exceptional cases this was not required providing that his "political reliability and personal trustworthiness" had been established. In the many cases in which the NSV Zellenwalter was a party member, he was eligible to (and usually held) NCO rank in the NSDAP. Such rank ranged from corporal (NSDAP Hauptarbeitsleiter) to and including Sergeant Major (NSDAP Hauptbereitschaftsleiter).

The NSV Zellenwalter, as an official of the NSV, is in a mandatory removal category.

THE NSV BLOCKWALTER

A recent cable directive of November 6th, 1945 interpreted that the position of NSV Blockwalter was not to be considered as an official of the NSV, and accordingly placed that position in a discretionary-removal category.

Although the NSV Blockwalter was considered the lowest ranking functionary within the NSV, the prerequisites for his selection were the same as those of the NSV Zellenwalter. The NSV Blockwalter was to be, preferably, a member of the NSDAP, but in any case he had to be politically and personally reliable. If he were a party member, he was eligible for (and usually held) an equivalent rank in the NSDAP, ranging from Lance Corporal (NSDAP Arbeitsleiter) to Staff Sergeant (NSDAP Bereitschaftsleiter). In the event that the NSV Blockwalter held one of these ranks in the party, he is in a mandatory-removal category as an NCO in the NSDAP.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be seen that the NSV Zellenwaltern and NSV Blockwaltern very often were members of the NSDAP; and that when they were they also

usually assumed corresponding rank in the NSDAP. Moreover, even in those cases where NSV Zellen and Blockwaltern were non-party members, their selection was still made on the basis of "political reliability". From this fact and by the very nature of their work, NSV Zellenwaltern and NSV Blockwaltern were within the orbit of the NSDAP jurisdiction and influence, and should be judged accordingly by Special Branch Officers.

The RLB

(Reichsluftschutzbund)

ORGANIZATION

By a proclamation of Göring, the RLB or Air-Raid Protection League was founded in April 1933 to provide an organization for the dissemination of air-raid protection information and civil defense training measures throughout the Reich. The geographical areas of the RLB were subdivided into Gruppen, Bezirksgruppen, Ortsgruppen, Gemeinde, Blocks and Hauser, with the corresponding chief officials entitled Gruppenführer, Bezirksgruppenführer, Ortsgruppenführer, Gemeindegruppenführer, Blockwart and Hauswart respectively. With the exception of the Gruppen areas where the organization of the RLB was patterned after that of the party, all other area units of the RLB corresponded to some unit of the State administration. In this connection, the police districts existing in the larger communities were generally utilized.

NAZI ASPECTS OF THE RLB

A directive issued by the RLB Headquarters on June 2nd, 1942 with respect to an agreement reached between the RLB Headquarters and the NSDAP Chancellory disclosed the fact that prior to 18 May 1942 it had been necessary for RLB officials (Amtsträger), including House and Blockwardens,

to secure a "Certificate of Political Reliability" from the local party headquarters in order to be eligible for such positions. After 18 May 1942 although it was unnecessary for officials below the rank of Community Group Leader (Gemeindegruppenführer) to furnish such a "Certificate", they were still required to furnish a statement on their political status. However, a "Certificate of Political Reliability" continued to be required of all RLB officials holding the rank of Community Group Leader or higher.

Sports Interest Rising

An upswing in sports interest is reported from Regierungsbezirk Kassel, with an increased number of applications being processed for the formation of sports clubs as they existed prior to 1933.

The youth of the Regierungsbezirk seem to be more interested in sports than politics, and it is hoped this interest may be utilized to transfer their unrest into more useful channels. So far sports activity has been largely confined to soccer games, but a more varied program is being considered in several of the Landkreise.

Similar interest is being shown in the revival of the pre-1933 choral societies, and applications for permission to operate are being processed.

The RLB directive evidences the fact that the NSDAP had jurisdiction over all appointments made to the RLB, especially before May 18th, 1942, and that any known anti-Nazi or other opponent of the party could hardly have held any official position within the RLB. The USFET cable directive of November 6th, 1945 places the position of RLB Blockwart in a discretionary-removal category. All officials of the RLB above the rank of Blockwart, however, are in a mandatory-removal category.

Gasoline Coupons Exchange

In order to facilitate essential civilian travel within the U.S. Zone, the State Economic Offices in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich have devised a plan for the exchange of gasoline coupons.

Each month coupons covering 2,000 litres of gasoline and 3,000 kilograms of Diesel oil will be exchanged between each of the three States. It is planned to distribute these coupons primarily in the Kreise adjacent to the other States, as that is the area in which the need for gasoline and oil to be used in such travel will be greatest.

Guide for Clarifying NATIONALITY OF DPs

In order to clarify the question of nationality, a USFET letter has been issued listing countries and political entities. This furnishes a guide for military personnel concerned with care and repatriation of displaced persons, UNRRA teams in the determination of nationalities of displaced persons and summarizes standing policies and procedures for dealing with various categories.

There has been a tendency, in many cases, to identify persons by reference to their religion, geographical regions, national sub-divisions, ethnological groupings and to other unrecognized categories, rather than by reference to the political state of which they are citizens or nationals.

The list of countries and political entities is as follows:

UNITED NATIONS	
Albania	Ecuador
Argentina	Egypt
Australia	El Salvador
Belgium	Ethiopia
Bolivia	France
Brazil	Greece
Canada	Guatemala
Chile	Haiti
China	Honduras
Colombia	Iceland
Costa Rica	India
Cuba	Iraq
Czechoslovakia	Iran
Denmark	Lebanon
Dominican Republic	Liberia

Standing policies and procedures for dealing with various categories of DPs summarized in USFET Letter.

Luxembourg	Syria
Mexico	Turkey
Netherlands	Union of South Africa
New Zealand	United Kingdom & North Ireland
Nicaragua	United States of America
Norway	USSR
Panama	Uruguay
Paraguay	Venezuela
Peru	Yugoslavia
Philippine Islands	
Poland	
Saudi Arabia	

Persons living in the mandated areas are to be reported in the category of the United Nation responsible for the mandate.

“Great Britain”, as referred to in the above list, does not include British Dominions or India, but does cover the United Kingdom, the British Crown Colonies (e.g. Gibraltar, Cyprus, Burma), the Colonies (e.g. Malta, Newfoundland) and British mandated territories (e.g. Palestine). Persons from these areas should be classified and reported as “British”.

The category “USSR” includes all Soviet Republics. The incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union as republics has not been recognized by the United States government.

PREFERED TREATMENT FOR ITALIANS

While Italy is regarded as an ex-enemy nation, its nationals, under standing SHAEF and USFET directives, are to receive priority treatment over other ex-enemy nationals.

Persons of Jewish faith who desire to be repatriated to the country of which they are nationals will be classified as citizens of that country. Those Jews who are without nationality, or those Jews (not Soviet citizens) who do not desire to return to their country of origin, will be reported as "Jews".

Ex-enemy nationals (other than Jews) persecuted because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, should be classified and reported separately from other ex-enemy displaced persons.

NEUTRAL NATIONS

Afghanistan	Spain
Eire	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
Portugal	

POLITICAL ENTITIES

Estonia	Lithuania
Latvia	

EX-ENEMY NATIONS

Austria	Japan
Bulgaria	Roumania
Germany	Siam
Italy	

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

Jews (non-repatriable)
Other persecuted persons of ex-enemy nationality.
Stateless

Beer Production Resumes

The prohibition of the production of beer for consumption by German civilians will be rescinded effective

February 12th, 1946, it has been announced by USFET.

Commencing December 1st, malting barley will be released to German malsters and brewers. The total delivery of this year's crop will not exceed 39,000 metric tons. A total of 21,000 tons will be made available in the Eastern Military District and 18,000 tons in the Western Military District.

Allocation and distribution of raw materials to brewers will be handled by qualified German civilians. Until sufficient coal is available to provide adequately for the maximum operation of food processing establishments in each military district, no assistance will be rendered malsters and brewers in obtaining fuel.

Present inventories of beer, according to the announcement, now may be sold through normal civilian channels. Because of incomplete information regarding hop inventories in breweries, however, no hops are to be released to German brewers until further instructions are issued by USFET.

Non-Germans Allowed To Leave Country

The Combined Travel Security Board is prepared to issue military permits to leave Germany to persons of non-German nationality who have been in Germany since prior to 1933 and who desire to return to their countries for repatriation.

The granting of these permits, it was pointed out in a recent USFET Directive, will be subject to necessary security clearance in each case and will be issued under arrangements to be made by the Military Government authorities concerned.

Applicants will accomplish CI Form No. 226 (available at Military Government offices in duplicate, and the national representative designated to

screen persons of the nationality concerned will indorse the application, indicating that applicant is acceptable in his home country. The application forms, thus indorsed, will be forwarded direct to the Combined Travel Security Board.

Cut Wood Left Lying In Forests

Considerable progress is being made in cutting fuelwood for consumption during the winter, according to reports reaching USFET Headquarters, but only a small percentage of the amount cut is being transported out of the woods.

The lack of accumulated stocks of fuelwood is most serious in urban areas, where the shortage of fuel is critical.

Since existing fuelwood cut and lying in the forests will be covered with snow shortly, it is imperative that this wood be transported to collecting points immediately. USFET has, therefore, recommended that immediate action be taken to expedite this transportation, using available civilian and military transport.

Liaison Set Up For Coal Shipments

Representatives from U.S. Military Districts are contacting North German Coal Control personnel in Essen direct concerning shipments of coal from the Ruhr and Cologne areas to their respective districts, USFET has been informed.

The Quartermaster has established an authorized liaison office in the Ruhr, and all such contacts with North German Control may be made through the liaison office. Direct contacts and negotiations with coal control authorities, without the knowledge of Quartermaster Liaison Group, located at Villa Hugel, Essen, Germany, may confuse allocations and hinder dispatch of solid fuels to U.S. claimants.

Field Reports Continue

Existing field reporting from Kreis and Regierungsbezirk detachments, as well as from Regional detachments, will be continued at least until the completion of the reports due to be submitted through December 10th, it has been announced by USFET.

M. G.'s Civilian Help Total Held as Low

Maj. Frank L. Tracy, Commanding Officer of Det. G-233, LK Traunstein, takes issue with The BULLETIN over an item appearing in the edition of October 20th. He writes:

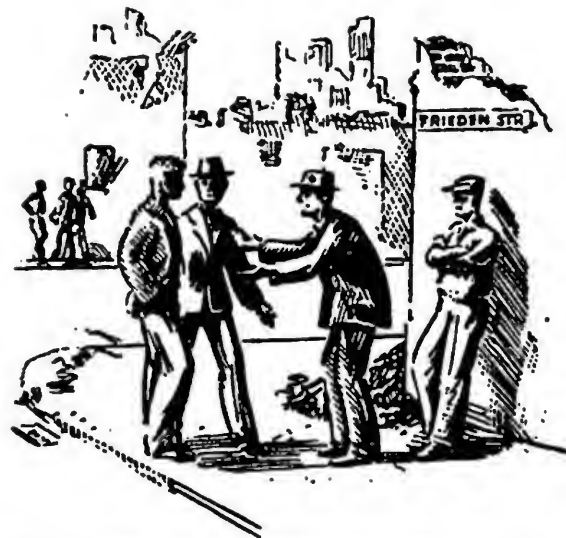
"Reference is made to the following statement (Page 34) credited to the President of a Bavarian Regierungsbezirk in his report to the Minister President of that State: 'The large number of Military Government civilian employees has, in some localities (for example LK Traunstein, where there are 250 such employees) necessitated setting up special wage-calculating bureaus. The resultant tax burden is heavy.'

"The above-quoted statement is false. Actually, German civilian employees of army units in this Landkreis are as follows:

"Military Government	56
"UNRRA	27
"124th S. R. I. Company	31
"Company M 39th Infantry Rgt.	33
"245th Engineers Combat Bn.	32
"17th Ordnance Group Rest Center	30
"CIC	14
"American Red Cross	10
"Miscellaneous	15
"2nd Chemical Battalion	120
"112th Evacuation Hospital	100

"It should be further pointed out that approximately one third of the employees of this unit are hired on a part-time basis as charwomen, etc."

Freedom of the Press



Under the Title "Führer Principle or Democracy" the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of November 13th launches a vigorous attack on the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, drawing its inspiration from an article written by the Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Blaum, and printed in the *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* in 1940. We reprint the editorial appearing in *The Frankfurter Rundschau* as representative of a tendency to political criticism which is only now beginning to reappear in the German press after a silence of many years:

"We do no injustice to Dr. Blaum, the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, in stating that he considers the 'Führer Principle' an extremely valuable discovery. He himself has said as much in a treatise on the civil administration of Strassburg which was published in *The Reichsverwaltungsblatt*, 61st volume, 1940. (The *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* was edited by Dr. Lammers, Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellery, one of Hitler's most intimate confidants). At that time, France had just been overrun and the nazis were cutting a swath in Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Dr. Blaum felt himself called upon to write several articles on Alsace-Lorraine in this *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* to explain how efficient the German administration of this region had been in the years between 1871 and 1918 (in reality it was absolutely anti-democratic and wretched), and also to damn French administration methods. In this connection, he writes on page 536: 'Twenty years were

Ascathing Editorial in Frankfurter Rundschau, alleging "Führer" tendencies in the Oberbürgermeister is representative of the political criticism now reappearing in German papers.

enough for the French overlords in Alsace and German Lorraine to reduce living conditions and the efficient administration to a heap of ruins."

AUTOCRATIC CONCEPTION SEEN

"We know what the expression 'heap of ruins' means. Herr von Papen employed it when he took over the Reichs Chancellery in 1932. Hitler and Goebbels flourished on these lies. We shall not try to discover the motives which drove Dr. Blaum to express these thoughts at the very moment of the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine by the nazi troops, or whether or not he was attempting by this means to keep himself in the good graces of the authorities. However, it is important to explain Dr. Blaum's standpoint at that time in order to understand why he now believes that there is no need to make haste in the democratization of the Frankfurt administration, but rather to fill it with so-called "competent" administrators. This is closely connected with his autocratic conception of the position of Oberbürgermeister. In this connection, he writes in the same periodical on page 651: 'The formerly imported communal administration made of the position of Bürgermeister in Alsace-Lorraine a

veritable führer position. The city council was placed under the authority of the Bürgermeister. It had absolutely nothing to do either with the actual administration of the city nor in the appointment of officials and employees in the public service.'

"He repeats this idea further on and explains that 'the Strassburg administration was founded on the sound Führer Principle'. Then he praises the Bürgermeister of Strassburg and says, 'Back and Schwander had reached the same conclusion that maximum success could be obtained in the administration of German cities by adopting the same system based on the Führer Principle.'

"When one reads of Dr. Blaum's enthusiasm for the Führer Principle during Hitler's regime, then one should not be surprised to find evidence in his articles of his complete agreement with Hitler's policy. Dr. Schwander, formerly Dr. Blaum's chief, and always his companion in thought, today is functioning as confidential adviser in the Frankfurt city administration.

PREVIOUS STAND RECALLED

"Dr. Blaum has recently complained of the enormous task confronting the German authorities as a result of the influx from the East of refugees. He made no such complaints during the Hitler era. 'The victory march of the German Army in the West', so he writes on page 677, 'has faced the Third Reich with a new task in 'space politics', that of successfully incorporating this area into Greater Germany as an integral part of it.' He considered this type of incorporation as being in keeping with the Himmler method of intensive geopolitics, which strove to transform mixed areas into racially pure German territory, by uprooting hundreds of thousands of people and sending them into Western France. He defended the same policy for the Eastern part of the Reich and

wrote in this connection: 'Since the central problem in the establishment of Greater Germany lies in the successful resolution of the foreign trade and strategic situation, it was necessary to incorporate the new areas into Germany with these factors given their due importance.'

"The writings of Dr. Blaum in 1940 demonstrate that he had made these nazi principles his own.

"Today, as Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, he attempts to carry on according to the same principles. The events of the past days, in particular the gag rule applied to officials and employees, may be understood in this light.

"We, on the other hand, subscribe to the democratic principle that it is the right of a free citizen to make himself heard when he discovers events which should be brought to the public attention. Whoever sees, that denazification is being sabotaged, that active militarists are being shown preference in employment, that officials are derelict in the performance of their duties, that corruption is widespread, is, as an official, duty-bound to expose the situation, and no Oberbürgermeister has the right to silence him.

"When anyone in our State is silenced by official decree, the Führer principle is being exercised, for it was such actions that characterized Hitlerism."

The Rumor Mill

Perhaps some time in the future a German historian, driven by the systematizing instinct which characterizes so many of them, will collect an anthology or, better yet, a "Corpus" of the various rumors in circulation during the early months of the Allied occupation of Germany. He may even go so far as to publish a special monograph entitled, "The Rumor of the

Deutsche Volk as a Primordial Expression of the Continuum of the Relationship on the International Level of Nations of the United Nations in the Politico-Economic Sphere in the Actuation of Post-Nazi Administrative Procedures." In this work, he will seek to point out the connection between what was actually accomplished and was said.

Certainly there is a very definite relationship between rumor and fact. In the first weeks of the occupation, the Germans, although not greeting American troops as liberators, were relieved that their arrival meant the end of the terrific nervous strain of the war and particularly of the Allied bombardments. This sense of relief was reflected in a fairly optimistic early crop of rumors. But, as the harsh reality of the occupation began to make itself felt, and as it was realized that Americans had not come to Germany as benefactors, the rumors became increasingly pessimistic and gloomy. And, mistaking wish for actuality, fantastic stories of an imminent declaration of war between the United States and Russia received wide circulation, as much in the Russian Zone as in our own.

WIDE CIRCULATION ASTONISHING

It is astonishing, indeed, with all means of communication curtailed as they are, that rumors should obtain such wide circulation, appearing often in Kassel and Regensburg in substantially the same form. In some instances, they may spring out of circumstances and conditions which are very similar, and in others they seem to be spread by travellers or refugees.

As yet there is no evidence for believing that rumors have been used systematically for subversive ends. Nevertheless, they do show that the German public is still very much under

the influence of nazi propaganda, particularly in the eagerness which is displayed in accepting and passing on tales which concern relations between Russia and the United States. The same state of mind is apparent in all rumors having to do with DPs. Poles and Russians even now are referred to in the same terms of contempt as were employed by Dr. Goebbels.

It is interesting to trace back to its origin one of the recent rumors concerning DPs which had a very wide circulation, particularly in Bavaria. Here are two detachment reports from Mainfranken which state the situation typically:

"For the past two weeks, a rumor has circulated that Poles had been authorized to loot on November 9th. Rumor was so strong persons who usually pay no attention to rumor began to believe it. Tactical troops were alerted..."

RUMOR NOT FULFILLED

"The rumor has prevailed throughout the Landkreis that the Poles would loot any and all premises they desired, except those occupied by U.S. Forces, on the day and night of November 9th, with the permission and approval of Military Government. This rumor seemed to start quietly about three weeks ago and greatly increased in circulation to all small villages in this Landkreis. The population was actually very frightened, and several communities took precautionary measures, such as storing their valuables in one central building, etc. In spite of extra guards in the villages, jeep patrols, arming of Gendarmes and Police, which were extra precautions taken, the fear prevailed, especially in the cases of those who lived in smaller villages and outlying farmhouses. The above unrest was strengthened by three armed robberies and shootings by Poles... Nothing happened during the period

8—9 November to fulfill the rumor." Possibly to the disappointment of some who had looked forward to experiencing a modified Eve of St. Bartholomew."

And here is the payoff, as reported by a third detachment:

"It is rumored in various Gemeinde that there will be a levy over a given period placed on each of the towns during which Polish DPs may enter the homes to take necessary clothing. As a result, public officials report people are hiding and burying valuables. The cause of this rumor was traced

to the Bürgermeister of P....., who, after being unable to procure two cream churners for DP use, published a note that unless these churners were produced Military Government would release Poles to search the homes. The Bürgermeister was corrected for his action."

The fact that the Germans added the specific date of November 9th, the anniversary of the beginning of an intensified program against the Jews, would seem to indicate a most uneasy conscience.

TRANSLATING PRICES SET

The demand for English translations has caused many new translating services to open, and with it numerous complaints have arisen over the prices demanded for such work.

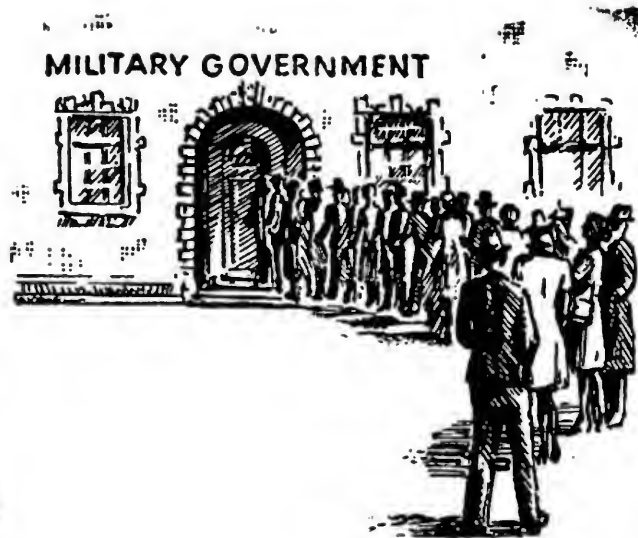
In Bavaria it has not been considered feasible to invoke a rigid price regulation, so two tariff regulations in effect for some years — "The Academic Translation and Interpreter Office of the Studentenwerk Munich" and "The Reichsfachschaft of Interpreters in the Deutschen Rechtsfront of 1936" — are being used as a basis for price formation. All translating and interpreting services are being supplied with copies of these tariffs with orders to abide by them.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

LK Burglengenfeld, in order to prevent an eventual outbreak of communicable diseases, has decided to have the Kreisarzt inspect the sanitary conditions among the German refugees living in centers and to take immediate steps to ameliorate situations where necessary.

A special consultation service for pregnant women and mothers in the area will be established. Such consultations will be free for persons who cannot pay, and it is the opinion of the detachment that this move will be of help to the population and reduce the high infant mortality rate in the Kreis.

Apprentice Training Programs *to Alleviate Labor Shortage*



An acute shortage of skilled workers in the building trades in Bavaria is causing a serious problem in the field of labor allocation as well as in the housing field.

To alleviate this shortage, apprentice training programs have been set up, with use being made of those persons who have no trade as well as those whose skills are no longer needed in their particular fields, such as workers in the war industries.

These programs are expected to relieve, to a considerable extent, the shortage of skilled building trades workers as well as to give many persons the opportunity to learn a useful trade.

HOUSING DISPUTES

The Landrat of Miesbach, in Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern, has adopted a new tack in settling housing disputes.

He has ordered all quarrelers over housing matters — such as landlords, tenants and sub-tenants — who formerly came to him separately, to appear with both sides represented as well as a competent arbitrator such as a Bürgermeister or an official of the Wohnungsamt.

Instruction in skilled trades is expected to provide competent workers for Bavaria housing field.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY BACK

A travelling library again is operating in Munich. In a streetcar, equipped with bookshelves, hundreds of publications are being offered to German civilians. Books and even pages have been eliminated in order to remove any trace of Nazi ideology.

SEWING, KNITTING PROJECTS FOR UNEMPLOYED CLERKS

Sewing and knitting projects are looked upon as a partial solution to the problem of unemployed female clerical employees, especially those who had work in the German war industries in LK Landshut.

The sewing and knitting undertakings on work peculiar to that area will employ a number of persons. Many women could obtain employment as domestic workers, but the lack of coal and the cold quarters discourages a decision to resort to such a means of livelihood.



Starvation and Policy in

NEWS SPOTLIGHT

With commentators stressing the importance of preventing mass starvation to save Europe from chaos, the "Battle of Winter" provided a major topic for discussion during the week. Relations between the Western Allies and Soviet Russia also continued to command much interest. Though editorial commentators welcomed evidences of the desire of the three great Powers to collaborate in maintaining world peace, they pointed out that sharp differences in policies at some points still exist between Soviet Russia on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other.

The New York Times on November 12th devoted two full pages to an account of conditions in Europe. Writing from London, C. L. Sulzberger declared that "despite redoubled relief efforts by the victorious Allied powers, the unhappy Continent of Europe faces one of its bleakest, saddest winters since the chaos of the Thirty Years War." Another Times correspondent, Raymond Daniell, in a dispatch from Berlin, said that "this will be a winter of cold, hunger and idleness in all of Germany. It probably will be remembered as the worst the German people have faced in all modern times".

"We cannot afford to let them starve, irrespective of what they have done others in the last ten years", declared Cedric Foster in a broadcast over MBS. "Starvation means chaos — chaos means years of occupation and

The press emphasizes that starvation is not an American instrument of policy.

the restoration of order". Another American commentator, David Lawrence, warned that if news photographers "do an honest job, the American people will see movies of starving men, women and children which will rival in their horror the pictures of the Buchenwald concentration camps".

Disclosing that at the present time the food situation "is more critical than at any time since we entered Germany", Field Marshal Montgomery, in a talk with British and American correspondents in Berlin, described his plans for fighting the "Battle the Winter" in the British Zone.

In an editorial on November 13th, The London Times explained that Field Marshal Montgomery had in mind not so much a struggle against scarcity "as against general disintegration and chaos". If a complete breakdown is to be prevented in Germany "there is urgent need to draw more effectively on German experience and German administrative competence and to do so on the broadest possible scale", The Times declared. "To deal with the grave problems of the German economy in isolated zones in default of any German authority competent to take a general view of

the whole is to make a difficult task impossible”.

The emphasis placed by Allied leaders in recent statements on the principle of international collaboration was hailed by The New York Times “as a victory for the public opinion of the world”. But the latest speeches of Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Churchill and Foreign Minister Bevin, The Times added, “have again emphasized the divergence of views between Great Britain and the United States on the one hand, and Russia on the other.” Speeches of the British leaders, in the debate on foreign policy in Parliament, “indicate the depth of the rift which today exists between British and Soviet concepts on world affairs”, asserted The Washington Star.

Soviet opinion was divided on the proposal of the United States, Great Britain and Canada that secrets of the atomic bomb be withheld until safeguards are worked out against it by the United Nations. Though according to one Soviet view it might be satisfactory, another suggested that the three Powers might be fishing for Soviet information while holding back the secret of the atomic bomb. Soviet observers pointed out that the previous position of secrecy of the bomb taken by the United States had created a considerable amount of suspicion elsewhere.

In the opinion of a well-known American commentator, the Allies in trying to settle the war, are making the great strategical error which they avoided in waging the war. “We are dispersing our strength on sideshows in the secondary theaters instead of concentrating first of all on the central and primary objective” declared Walter Lippman. “Since Potsdam and indeed in considerable degree since Yalta, we have lost sight of the main issue in Europe, which is the German settlement, and have drifted into secondary

disputes all around the edges of Europe. We may have been right as far as such questions as Trieste, the Italian colonies, the Roumainian Government and the Bulgarian elections. They were, nevertheless, not the questions which deserved to come first, and the real reason we got nowhere in settling them is that they cannot be settled until a basic German settlement has been agreed to”.

OCCUPATION CRITICS

Military Government continued to provide a target for some editorial criticism during the week. Commentators laid particular stress on rapid redeployment, and alleged lack of qualifications among personnel as factors affecting the efficiency of Military Government operations.

A typical criticism was that of The Washington Post, which declared that “Military Government in Germany is rapidly breaking down”. One reason for its failure, The Post said, “is the reckless shifting of trained Army administration officers out of Germany, leaving many inexperienced officers and incompetents in charge. Probably more important is the fact that these officers are often not equipped to handle the basic problems of a defeated nation. The real problem is that of finding competent civilian personnel”.

Another critical comment was that of Frank Mason, of The North American Newspaper Alliance, who said in a dispatch printed in The New York Times that “confusion and chaos in the Military Government in the United States Zone of Germany is frequently contrasted by our officers with the singleness of purpose shown by the British, Russian and French occupation forces in their respective areas”.

In the opinion of The Boston Herald, however, the criticisms of the administration of the American Zone “would probably be as widespread and bitter

if civilians had taken over immediately after the surrender". Pointing out that there was no experience to which any group could turn for guidance, The Herald reminded its readers that "a great nation has vanished", and warned that the "readjustment or reconversion of the remnants of it to a kind of life entirely different from that of the past will be immensely difficult and protracted. Until the process is completed, and the Germans, stripped of their power to initiate another war, are again their own masters, the wisest of military or civilian rulers will be likely to make many blunders."

GERMAN INDUSTRY

General Eisenhower's third monthly report has directed attention anew to the urgency of a problem in the solution of which little seems to have been accomplished, declared The Baltimore Evening Sun, in a recent editorial. This is the problem of treating Germany as an economic unit, it explained. "Unless German production can be resumed, there will be mass hunger and mass unemployment", The Sun said. "Those things can drive a people into conspiracies and resistance which, though futile against our power, can prolong and embitter the whole job of remaking Germany. Were we to assume the burden of feeding Germany through the winter, we should not thereby provide work for its people. But if they can be put to work, then they will begin to make progress toward feeding themselves".

French proposals for the internationalization of the Ruhr received strong support from William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard writer on foreign affairs. "For the sake of French economy, the status not only of the Ruhr, but the whole Rhineland should be

settled at the earliest moment" said Simms. "Unless we wish to contribute to the ruin of democratic France, our traditional friend and ally, we should favor placing the Rhineland's resources at her disposal."

SOVIET CENSORSHIP

American commentators welcomed the recent lifting of Soviet censorship on news dispatches filed by American and other foreign correspondents in Russia. Major George Fielding Elliot described this action as "an event which may well be one of the most important and significant occurrences of the post-war period," and hailed it as a "great forward step." Said a New York Times editorial: "We hope that the new policy sticks, and that it will be followed by other steps to encourage a freer flow of news from Russia."

Soviet Russia is as anxious as the United States to reduce the size of its occupation force in Germany, while only the British are skeptical of the advisability of reducing military occupation to token size, Raymond Daniell asserted recently in a dispatch to The New York Times.

"American pressure for reduction is compounded of sentiment and the need for economy and tax reduction," said Daniell. "The Russians want to hasten demobilization because of the acute shortage of manpower for agriculture and industry at home. British reluctance to withdraw springs from a deep conviction that German reform can be accomplished only by a show of the Allies' military force and the military idea that as long as large air and land forces must be maintained, Germany is a better place than the home island in which to train them."

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN *Jobs*

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

HEAD OF ECONOMICS FUNCTION — P-7

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$ 8,968.75)

Must have broad knowledge of German economy and comprehensive familiarity with all public and private activities in public utilities, industry, mining, POL, commerce and trade, and price control and rationing. Must have demonstrated capacity to estimate requirements and make allocations for all economic goods, except food, to meet minimum German needs, to insure that in no case will their standard of living rise above that of liberated countries, and to effect the reorganization of German economy in such a manner as to provide maximum vulnerability to blockade and bombing.

Must be able to formulate policy on existing declarations and general objectives of Allied economic controls and to direct and exact obedience from highly trained and experienced administrators, manufacturers, commercial specialists and others. Knowledge of present and past German economic structure should be of such nature as to enable him to detect any evasion of policy or inefficiency of operation on the part of these personalities. Should have college degree in economics.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$ 7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly experienced in the utilization and control of all public

utilities — water, sewage, light, power, and gas; be able to prepare and enforce administrative and technical directives, and to impose controls that will make impossible the diversion of electricity or gas to unauthorized industries. Must be able to define relative needs of German and Allied enterprises and make proper allocations of public utilities services. Must have administrative experience and should have engineering degree.

The position of Staff Member in this section is also available with lesser degree of responsibility at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$ 5,375.

STAFF ASSISTANT-ENGINEER — P-3 (Base Pay Plus Overseas — \$ 4,550)

Experience in general will be the same as for Staff Member with acceptable background in engineering. Emphasis should be on organizational and engineering problems common to all types of industrial controls. Degree in engineering desirable.



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Richard G. Jackson,
3d M. G. Rgt.

Maj. Jacob N. Silvey, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO MAJOR

Capt. Myron D. Downs, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Capt. Albert C. Schweizer,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Capt. Elmore R. Torn, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Chester C. Axvall,
3d M. G. Rgt.

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt. Murray Ackermann,
3d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. William C. Hunt, Jr.,
2d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. Frantz G. Loriaux,
3d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. Richard J. Schiff,
3d M. G. Rgt.

TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt. John M. Haney, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Robert G. Jaeger, 3d M. G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Vincent P. Piano, 3d M. G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Clifford White, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt. Rubin R. Faine, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Joseph H. Gindele, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 John H. Heyman, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Sgt. Horace E. Luscomb, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Charles C. McKee, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec. 4 Guenter Borg, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Cpl. Edward J. Berra, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Bernard F. Farber, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Eugene A. O'Connor,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Charles A. O'Rourke,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Bernard F. Shaw, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Gerald H. Thorson, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Tec. 5 Lee St. Evans, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Jacob D. Fry, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 John H. Moore, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Mack B. Morris, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Manfred Philip, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO CORPORAL

Pfc. George Carl, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Lawson M. Crone, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Jerry Dale, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ralph B. Dockendorf,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ellied Douglas, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ofenton Gomillion, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Harry Huberman, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Walter Oxe, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Charles Schwartz, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Jack D. Bostwick, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ross P. DiGiorgi, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Frank J. Geredy, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Robert E. Huck, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Julian B. Kline, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Harry D. Levitan,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ernest W. Moser, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Daniel J. Reppert, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Carl A. Seydewitz, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Gerrit W. Vreeman, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. William Carton, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Peter D'Archangel,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. James S. Gallegos,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Matthew M. Haupt,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Bracey L. Hilton,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. J. V. Owens, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Hans Pasch, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Louis A. Tapia, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Edmund Wiezbowski,
2d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Charles E. Young,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.